Exchange, the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Buffalo, the Security Savings Bank, the City Bank of Buffalo, the Commercial Bank of Buffalo, the First National Bank.

SAVING AND AID ASSOCIATIONS.

About the year 1866 was inaugurated in Buffalo what are known as saving and aid associations. These have rapidly multiplied, until there are now about sixty of them in the city; they are all based on a similar plan, though differing more or less in details. Their principal objects are to assist the poorer class of people in securing homes; this is accomplished by the members paying into the associations a small weekly sum, thus accumulating a fund which is devoted to the purchase of real estate, the erection of buildings and making other improvements; or to aid the members, by the use of the accumulations, in the purchase of homes, and further, to accumulate a fund to be returned to the members who do not desire to make real estate investments. Many of these associations have been converted into Land Associations, of which there are now eight in the city, owning at least three hundred acres of land within the city limits; their general plans and purposes are similar to those of the aid associations. Nearly all of these associations are made up of Germans, and they have accomplished much good.

CHAPTER IX.

MANUFACTURING AND WHOLESALE INTERESTS OF BUFFALO.

Advantage of Buffalo as a Manufacturing Center — Development of Manufacturing Interests — The

As a location for the rapid and profitable development of general manufacturing interests, the city of Buffalo possesses advantages vastly superior to most cities. Previous to about the year 1855, or less than thirty years ago, Buffalo was essentially a maritime city; the railroad system westward had not then reached a position where it could materially affect the lake commerce, and almost all the products of the growing West went walled down the waters of the great inland seas and, of necessity, were emptied directly upon the wharves of Buffalo,
or were transferred to the long lines of boats that were continually starting on their slow voyages through the Erie canal to the lake. The Queen City sat at the foot of the great chain of lakes, secure in her commercial position and at rest in the belief that energy in other directions was almost unnecessary to her future solid growth and permanent prosperity. But the financial revolution of 1857, with other gradually progressing changes, dispelled this illusion; railroads to the west were built and, by their quicker means of transportation, drew away the lake passenger traffic to a large extent, while they attacked the freight business through their capacity for winter shipment at a time when lake navigation was impossible. These things and their immediate consequences, awakened the people of Buffalo to a realization that there were other material interests to which they not only might, but should direct a portion at least of their energies and capital. Buffalo recovered from her period of partial commercial prostration within the five years following 1857, and assumed a condition of healthful growth and prosperity which yet continues; but a lesson had been learned and its teachings were, fortunately, heeded. Men of means and foresight began to study and then to realize more clearly than they yet had done, the advantages possessed by the city as a manufacturing center; they did not lose faith in her future commercial supremacy, but they saw that the city needed permanent industrial interests that could stand independent of the fluctuations of commercial matters and their regular intermissions in the winter seasons. This conviction in the minds of many of the foremost men of the city, resulted in the organization in 1860 of the "Association for the Encouragement of Manufactures in the City of Buffalo." While this Association did not, perhaps, directly extend the manufactures of the city, it did encourage general manufacturing, chiefly through a system of extensive advertising of Buffalo as a desirable point for the establishment of manufacturing enterprises. The association sent circulars to all parts of the country containing statements that real estate in the city was cheap, living economical, rents low for a city of eighty thousand inhabitants, having fifty-two miles of paved streets, forty-eight miles of sewerage, two hundred and sixty miles of streets, gas everywhere and pure water; that the city was a center for marketing, etc. This thorough advertising by the association gave an impetus to manufacturing in the city, the results of which can scarcely be overestimated and are felt down to the present time.*

Iron Manufacturers

The iron interest has always been a prominent one in this city and will so continue; ore from the best mines is cheaply transported hither,

* In 1879-80, according to the census reports, Buffalo stood as high as eleventh in the country in the number and rank of her manufacturing establishments. Their number is given as 1,177, and the value of their products $40,000,000.
while the facilities for obtaining coal are unrivaled. This industry was one of the first to feel the stimulus of 1860 and the few succeeding years. Although it reached respectable proportions before that time, and by 1865 the number of iron-working establishments in the city had reached about twenty. Among them were the Union Iron Works, which comprise the establishments originally started by Palmer & Wadsworth and Warren, Thompson and others; Pratt & Co’s rolling mill and nail works, the Shepard Iron Works, George W. Tiiff, Sons & Co., the Eagle Iron Works, the Niagara Steam Forge, the Vulcan Works, the Franklin Steam Forge, Farrar, Trelfit & Knight, John T. Noye & Co., Jewett & Root, George Jones & Son, J. & N. C. Scoville, and others. David Bell had then just begun locomotive building. Many of these early iron manufacturing establishments are still in existence, and some of them have attained enormous proportions. To them and others that have since been established, further reference may be made.

George W. Tiiff, Sons & Co.—This establishment builds steam engines, boilers, machinery and architectural iron work. The house was founded May 15, 1841, under the name of the Buffalo Steam Engine Works, which title was changed to the present one in 1857. The buildings extend over about two acres of ground and from one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred men are employed. In 1882 Mr. George W. Tiiff died; the firm is now composed of John V. Tiiff and Charles L. Whiting.

The Howard Iron Works.—These works were established in 1849, by Rufus L. Howard, the present proprietor. The plant covers more than an acre of ground. Two hundred and sixty men are employed and the capital invested is over $500,000.

The King Iron Works.—The King Iron Works were established in 1848, under the name of the Shepard Iron Works, the change to its present form being made in 1871. William J. King, Jr., the present proprietor, at that time bought out the interest of Sidney Shepard. The works now cover an entire block and about two hundred hands are employed. Their special line is marine and stationary engines.

Eagle Iron Works.—This establishment was organized in July, 1853, under the name of Eagle Iron Works Company. It was then a joint stock company, the stockholders being Sherman S. Jewett, F. H. Root, O. Follett, J. E. Ectlett and R. Dunbar. The business was begun in the same building now occupied, on the corner of Mississippi and Ferry streets. In February, 1860, Robert Dunbar and S. W. Howell bought the interest of the other stockholders and conducted the business under the firm name of Dunbar & Howell. On the 1st of January, 1875, Mr. Howell left the firm, and Mr. Dunbar took in his son, George H. Dunbar; Dunbar & Son has been the name of the firm since. They are largely engaged in building elevators, manufacturing general machinery, making a specialty of Gardner’s Patent Three Cylinder Engine, etc.
DeLaunay Forge and Iron Company.—This company was established in 1812, by C. D. DeLaneay, with a small capital. The works front thirty-five feet on Perry street, and are two hundred and thirty feet deep. There are at present four partners in the company—C. D. DeLaneay, C. A. DeLaneay, John Sote and Joseph Howard. About one hundred and twenty hands are employed.

Washington Iron Works.—These works were established by the present proprietor, Jacob Gütter, on the site now occupied by them, corner of Washington and Chippewa streets. From thirty to forty men are employed. In 1852, Mr. Gütter erected a new building next to the old one, for the accommodation of the growing business.

J. & N. C. Scoville.—This establishment is located at 554 Louisiana street, and is known as the Buffalo Car Wheel Works. It has been in operation since 1850. The lot on which the buildings stand is two hundred by four hundred feet in extent. As indicated above, J. & N. C. Scoville are the proprietors.

George R. Jones' Sons.—In 1848 George Jones, grandfather of the present proprietors of these works, established a manufacture on Eagle street, near the site of the present city hall, but subsequently removed to Pearl street, near Eagle, and in 1853, to the present location. The plant covers an area extending one hundred and seventy-two feet front on the Terrace and one hundred and eighty-eight feet in depth. The members of the firm are Henry L. Jones and Frank R. Jones. Bank vaults, stairs, railings, etc., are the principal products of these works.

F. Collignon.—Mr. Collignon established his brass works in 1844 on what was then known as Lake street (now Canal) between Main and Lloyd streets. His beginning was small. In 1850, he bought the lot now occupied by his, and soon after erected the buildings at present standing. They cover an area of ninety-six by one hundred and five feet on the corner of Perry and Washington.

Ingam & Morgan.—This establishment is located on Church, Jacksons, and Genesee streets. In about the year 1838, R. M. Eddy and R. M. Bingham started a small foundry on Church street. During the war Mr. Bingham bought Mr. Eddy's interest in the business and took in his son. This partnership continued until 1870 when R. M. Bingham went out and A. M. Morgan entered into partnership with the son, Charles F. Bingham. They now employ about sixty hands.

George O. Hayes.—This business was founded in 1868, under the firm name of Drullich & Hayes, on the present site on Exchange street. The firm was then composed of Frank O. Drullich and George B. Hayes. In about sixteen years, F. O. Drullich died and his father, Solomon Drullich, entered the firm in his place. In February, 1885, he, too, died, and George B. Hayes now has entire control of the business. He employs at present one hundred and fifty men, his specialty being cast iron pipes for steam power, as well as for the manufacture of fire-proof doors, and for the building of iron houses.
for gas and water. The works cover about two hundred and sixty feet square.

**Farrar & Trefis**—Location 44 to 66 Perry street. From the time of its foundation in 1864, until 1869, this house was known as Farrar, Trefis & Knight. They have sold 5,000 engines of one style in the last ten years. The premises cover nearly an acre on both sides of Perry street. The members of the firm are Chilton M. Farrar and John Trefis. About two hundred and thirty-five men are employed.

**Union Iron Company**—Two blast furnaces built about 1860, at the foot of Hamburg street, where the Union Iron Company are now established, one by Warren & Thompson, and the other by Palmer & Wadsworth, were the origin of the above works. In 1863 these two companies combined their interests under the name of Palmer & Co., and built a rolling mill. In 1866 a stock company was organized called the Buffalo Iron Works, afterwards changed to the Wadsworth Iron Works. In 1872 the works were purchased by the present proprietors, the Union Iron Company. At present these works are virtually discontinued, the premises being leased to the Central Bridge Company. Their specialty was pig iron, bar iron, plate iron, etc.

**J. W. Buger & Co., Corner Chicago and Perry streets.**—This firm are manufacturers of bread, cracker and biscuit machinery, etc., and were first established in 1850, in Rochester; they removed to Buffalo in 1860. The capital at first was about $200; in 1880 about $60,000; at present, about $125,000. The main building on Chicago and Perry streets is 125 by 127 feet, three stories high with a basement. About one hundred and thirty-five men are now employed. A fifty horse-power boiler and thirty-five horse-power engine move the machinery. The members of the firm are J. W. Buger and Augustus Ruger.

**Harris Iron Works**—These works were established in 1868, in a small way, in the furnace business. In 1875, Mr. Harris occupied the Vulcan Foundry on Water street, in connection with R. R. Cornell, where they remained till 1879. The firm then separated and Mr. Harris rented on his own account, the foundry portion of the King Iron Works. In 1882 he built the present building, covering one hundred and thirty feet front on Perry street, and three hundred and eighty feet deep. The present proprietors of the Harris Iron Works are W. H. Harris and J. B. Parker; the latter gentleman came into the firm in the spring of 1883. About two hundred men are employed.

One of the most important establishments in Buffalo, in connection with the iron industry, is the Niagara Bridge Works, corner of Niagara street and Forest Avenue. These works were established in their present location and by the present proprietors, in 1873; their building covers six hundred by fifty feet, and from one hundred to three hundred men are employed. G. C. Bell and S. J. Fields are the proprietors.
The Central Bridge Works, at the foot of Hamburg street, and the International Bridge Company, 377 Main street, are also extensively engaged in this branch of manufacturing.

While the above list of iron-working establishments does not, of course, embrace every establishment in the city, it gives a record of the prominent works, and enables the reader to form an intelligent idea of the magnitude of the iron industry in Buffalo; an industry that is rapidly extending and destined to be one of vast importance.

Furniture Manufacturers.

A. Cutler & Son, Pearl Street.—The manufacture of furniture is one of the leading industries in Buffalo, and dates back almost to the beginning of manufacturing in this city. The oldest and one of the largest houses in the business in Buffalo, is that of A. Cutler & Son. On the 5th of September, 1824, Abner Cutler came from near Rochester to Black Rock, and began at once to build up a business in cabinet-making. On the 7th of September he made his first sale—a breakfast table of his own make. On the 25th of September, 1829, he removed to Main street, between South Division and Swan streets. After being thrice burned out he again moved in 1857, to Batavia street, and thence shortly after to his present quarters, No. 94 Pearl street. It is said that he has carried on the business longer than any other person in the entire country. He was in the business a short time before he came to Black Rock, in Chittenango, Madison county, N. Y. He now, in company with his son, Fred. H. Cutler, conducts the business; they employ about one hundred hands.

Edwin Sikes & Co., (Buffalo Chair Works).—In 1859, S. D. Sikes, brother of the present senior partner in this firm, started a furniture factory on the site now occupied by his successors, (550 Clinton street). In 1861, Edwin Sikes was taken into the business, which was carried on under the style of S. D. Sikes & Brother until February, 1875, when the present form was adopted. About seventy-five men are now employed and the business rests upon an invested capital of about $40,000. E. Sikes, Mrs. S. D. Sikes and W. F. Sikes constitute the partnership.

L. Granacher.—Mr. Granacher began the manufacture of furniture alone in 1833, on the site which he now occupies, (215 Genesee street). His only partnership since that time was formed with Clinton Faust in 1880 and was dissolved in 1882. His works cover an area measuring eighty by one hundred and twenty feet. He employs about forty-five men and has an invested capital of about $16,000.

Cole & Son.—This firm began business in 1866, on Seneca street, between Washington and Elliott. In 1890, they removed to Washington street, corner of Hamburg canal. In the fall of 1873, they removed to their present quarters on Exchange street, opposite the Central depot.
They had from the beginning until 1874, a factory on Genesee street; then it was removed to Connecticut street, and again in 1879 to Pearl street. They employ about seventy-five hands, and have an invested capital of $40,000. The individual members of the firm are Mrs. O. S. Cole and George W. Cole.

Frederick Bensler, (141 Genesee Street).—The present proprietor of this business, with the assistance of a partner, Andrew Dietrich, founded the establishment in 1868, at 145 Swan street. In about four years, Mr. Bensler took his brother Herman into the firm and Mr. Dietrich retired; the new firm removed to the present place and built the structure now occupied by him. It is five stories in height, covers 8,000 square feet and cost, with the land on which it stands, $35,000. About fifty men are employed and the invested capital is $15,000.

Scholl & Doll.—This firm began business at their present quarters, No. 472 Main Street, in 1871. They have a factory corner of Mohawk and Pearl streets; they employ about twenty-five men and the invested capital is between $20,000 and $30,000.

Hersee & Co.—In 1872, Hersee & Co. began their business on their present site, Ellicott street, foot of Mohawk. The firm consisted of Mr. Thompson Hersee, Jr., William M. Hersee and Jacob Gramlich, the two former having previously been of the firm of T. Hersee & Sons. Mr. Gramlich was in the employ of the old firm until 1871. T. Hersee, Jr., died in November, 1873; George Colt was admitted to the business in 1878, and is still a member. The building occupied is a six story brick structure, one hundred feet front by forty feet deep, with a four story brick building thirty-two by one hundred feet attached in the rear for a factory. They employ from sixty to one hundred hands, and have an invested capital of about $75,000.

Jacob J. Weller.—The business now carried on at 391 Main Street by Jacob J. Weller, was established by Hersee & Zimmermann in 1876. Mr. Weller became a member of the firm about 1881 or 1882. In 1881 Messrs. Weller, Brown & Mesmer bought out the concern, and in 1882, Mr. Weller took it entirely into his own hands.

Guenther & Faust.—In about 1858 John Streicher started the works now run by Guenther & Faust. After his death in 1868, the business was conducted by his widow and son until 1878. Their firm name was changed to the Streicher Furniture Company. In 1880 the present proprietor came into possession. Their factory on Genesee street, is a three story building fifty by one hundred and fifty feet reaching through to Elm street. About thirty men are kept at work. The invested capital is represented as $12,000. The individual members of the firm are Anthony Guenther and Rudolph Faust.

The Tiff Furniture Company.—The firm is composed of John V. Tiff, C. I. Whitman, M. A. Limpens and S. A. Gray; a large wholesale business is carried on at 477 and 479 Washington street.
Sauer & Hembach, 18 and 20 Elliott street. — Adam Sauer came from Rochester to Buffalo in 1805, and founded an establishment on Washington street for the manufacture of cigar boxes under the name of "The Adam Sauer Furniture Company." John C. Hembach from Rochester joined Mr. Sauer in 1865. In 1865 a general furniture factory was founded in addition to the cigar box department, and was removed to the present site. The buildings are brick, four stories high, measuring about thirty-six by one hundred and forty-five feet. From forty to forty-five men are employed. The invested capital is $250,000.

In this industry there were invested in Buffalo in 1850, $2,567,000; the value of the product was $773,000. A great deal of furniture is manufactured in the city, in connection with the retail trade, which cannot be further referred to here.

The Leather Industry.

Of the early history of tanning in Buffalo there are few available records, and information on this subject is difficult to acquire except through conversation with those pioneers whose memories extend back over a period of over half a century or more.

Geo. Palmer & Co. — Probably the first tannery in this city was the one established by Geo. Palmer & Co., some time about the year 1820, or possibly previous to that. In 1837 there were three tanneries in the city — the one just mentioned, the old "City Tannery" (built by Joseph Hoyt and purchased subsequently by Runsey & Howard), which was located on Exchange street, opposite the present site of the Central Depot, and the Gardiner Tannery in that part of the city known as "the Hydraulics." From this time the trade rapidly developed.

A. Runsey & Co. — One of the oldest, as well as one of the best known tanning firms in the city is that of A. Runsey & Co. It was founded in the year 1836 by Mr. Aaron Runsey, now deceased. At that time the firm was Runsey & Howard, operating the "City Tannery." In 1820 this partnership was dissolved and subsequently Mr. Runsey's two sons were united with him in the firm of A. Runsey & Co. In 1844 the tannery near Louisiana street, on the canal, which they now occupy, was built. It has several times been enlarged since then. The firm make hickory sole leathers exclusively. The city tannery has some six hundred vats, and uses slaughter hides; and one at Holland run by the same firm has about six hundred vats, and works on dry hides. The united capacity of the two yards is placed at about 200,000 sides per year.

Lucas & Howard are also old firm, their business having been established by Myron P. Bush and Geo. Howard in the year 1844. Besides the original members, the firm is now composed of J. W. Bush and Jas. H. Smith. Their yard in this city runs something like 75,000
sides of hemlock slaughter sole leather per year. All of this is sold in
the market west of Buffalo.

Root & Keating, although operating no tannery in the city, are among
Buffalo's most prominent leather manufacturers, as the entire product of
their large tanneries is sold from their warehouse in this city. Their yards
are located at Olean, N. Y., and Port Allegheny, Pa., and both tan sole
leather. The tannery at Port Allegheny is one of the largest tanning
establishments in the country, and has a capacity of seven hundred sides
of dry sole per day. That at Olean runs on Texas slaughter hides and
tans some three hundred sides per day. The firm have built a ware-
house on the corner of Wells and Carroll streets, of brick, one hundred
and forty-five by one hundred and seventy-five feet, and five stories
high, which they now occupy. The business of the firm of Root &
Keating was established in 1864 by Jewett & Shaw. In 1866, Robert
Keating was admitted, the firm becoming Jewett, Shaw & Keating and
subsequently, January 1, 1878, Francis H. Root entered the firm and the
present style of Root & Keating was adopted.

Martin & Co., in their tannery at Smith's Mills, Chautauqua county,
ten out from six hundred to nine hundred sides of sole leather per week,
which is sold from their warehouse, 103 Main street. They run on dry
hides. The firm was established in 1863 by Mr. Martin and his two
sons, one of whom is now dead.

S. L. Mason & Co., tan sheepskins and rough and harness leather at
110 Scott Street. They tan about 14,000 sides of rough and harness
leather annually, and pull, tan and pickle about two hundred dozens of
sheepskins per week. This tannery was originally run by John Bush &
Co., and was purchased by S. L. Mason on the death of Mr. Bush, in
1873. In 1875 his brother was admitted to the firm and the present style
adopted.

Moffat Brothers.—This firm was established in 1869 by James and
Henry C. Moffat, and operate two tanneries, one in this city and one at
Alden, N. Y. All their products are sold from the warehouse, No. 70
Exchange street. At their yard in Buffalo they tan about 200,000 sheep
skins per year, while their Alden yard tans about 50,000 sides of upper
and kip.

J. F. Schoellkopf's Sons, (Louis, Alfred and John Russ Schoellkopf)
operate two large tanneries, one of which is located in this city, corner
of Hudson and Etna streets, and one at Sheffield, Pa. The tannery
here has a capacity of about 1,300 sides of sole and 1,200 of harness,
upper and kip per week from slaughter hides. The business was estab-
lished about twenty-five years ago by J. F. Schoellkopf. J. F. Schoell-
kopf & Co., (J. F. and Alfred Schoellkopf,) also run a large sheepskin
tannery at the corner of Mississippi and Scott streets, pulling about two
hundred dozens sheepskins per day.
Siegel Brothers run a tannery at Hamburg, whose products are sold at their warehouse, No. 82 Main Street. They are tanning about 10,000 sides of hemlock, dry and slaughter sole per year.

Laub & Zeller.—This firm at 76 Pearl Street, was established in 1865 succeeding in that year to the firm of Laub Brothers. Their tannery in this city contains one hundred and seventy-five liquor vats and runs from six hundred to eight hundred sides per week. They make principally harness leather, with some kip and calf.

George L. Williams runs a tannery at Salamanca, and has a warehouse at No. 50 Exchange Street. The business was established in 1863 by the firm of Deming, Curtiss & Williams. This tannery runs on hemlock sole and tans out over 50,000 sides per year.

M. Strauss commenced business in Buffalo in 1862. His tannery at 367 Chicago Street, has a capacity of about 200,000 sheepskins per year.

Hoffeld & Geissler established a tannery at Lancaster, in 1861, but did not commence business in Buffalo until 1864. They tan out over 50,000 sides of hemlock sole per year, running on both dry and slaughter hides.

M. Steffan's Sons (Michael F., George L., and Jacob P. Steffan) run a tannery at Boston, Erie county, and sell its products at their warehouse, 813 Main Street, Buffalo. The business was established in 1851 by M. Steffan.

Bickford & Curtiss began the manufacture of belting and hose at 33 and 55 Exchange Street, in 1867, where they have since carried on the business. In 1868 they took into the firm Frederick Deming, who remained with them five or six years, since which time Messrs. Bickford & Curtiss have continued the business. About twenty hands are employed in the establishment; the individual names of the firm are R. H. Bickford, and Fred B. Curtiss.

N. H. Gardner & Co., began the manufacture of belting and hose at 127 and 129 Washington Street, about twenty years ago. In 1874 G. D. Barr succeeded that firm in the establishment. In the spring of 1879 the buildings were burned and immediately rebuilt; in 1881 Mr. Barr removed to his present quarters; he employs about thirty hands.

The capital invested in Buffalo in the production of leather in 1880 was $93,000 in curried, and in tanned leather, $1,077,000. The total value of the product was a little over $2,000,000.

BREWING AND MALTING INTERESTS.

The business of brewing and malting forms one of the most important interests in Buffalo, as it is also one of the oldest. The reader has already learned something of Mr. Baer, the third German settler in the city, who gave the Buffaloonians of 1827 to 1830 their first taste of home-brewed beer. It was only five or six years later when business rivals
sprang up around him at Cold Spring. James McLeisch began brewing there as early as 1836; in the year 1833, the Moffat brewery was established on Mohawk and Morgan streets. Since that time the manufacture of these light beverages, ale, lager, porter, and like drinks, has grown rapidly. Buffalo is a central point in a remarkable barley-growing district, extending far on both the American and the Canadian sides of the lakes, while the large German element in the city and vicinity help to create a heavy demand for the products of the numerous great breweries and malt-houses that are now in existence here; these products have a reputation over a wide extent of territory, of which Buffalo brewers at large may well be proud.

The Moffat & Service brewery, corner of Mohawk and Morgan streets, is the oldest establishment of the kind in the city. It was founded in its present location by James Moffat, in 1833. James Moffat was the father of the present senior partner in the brewery. After the founder's death, the brewery was leased by his executors to Arthur W. Fox, and the business was conducted for a time under the firm name of Fox & Williams. Schumaker & Noble subsequently bought out the effects, but after about a year, they left and for a few months the concern was idle. In 1876 the present proprietors, Henry C. Moffat and William Service, took possession. The works extend about two hundred feet on Mohawk by a little more than three hundred on Morgan street. This is the only brewery in Buffalo that brews ale, porter and stout. The malt-house run in connection with the brewery, has a capacity of about 180,000 bushels; the brewing capacity, as shown by the annual sales, will exceed 10,000 barrels.

McLeisch Brothers, malsters, Main and Ferry streets, (Cold Spring) are proprietors of one of the oldest establishments of this character in the city, if it does not antedate them all. James McLeisch, the father of the present proprietor, started a brewery on a part of the ground now occupied by his sons, in the year 1836. He subsequently added a distillery; from the beginning he made his own malt. In 1857 Mr. McLeisch stopped brewing, and with A. T. Blackman, established a malt-house. They were succeeded in 1865 by Mr. McLeisch's three sons—A. McLeisch, James McLeisch and C. G. McLeisch. The malting capacity of the concern is now about 200,000 bushels annually. The buildings extend one hundred and sixty-five feet on Main street, and three hundred and fifty feet on Ferry street; they employ about fifty men.

Another of the older brewing establishments of Buffalo, is that now conducted by Joseph L. Haberstro, No. 11 High street. Mr. Haberstro came into possession of the brewery in September, 1859, by purchase from his father-in-law, Philip Scheu. The origin of the brewery dates back to 1849. Two years earlier than that Mr. Scheu had conducted a
brewery on Main street, just above St. Louis church. He built the present structure, or a part of it, in 1849, as stated. When Mr. Haberstro took the establishment he added the vaults, ice-houses and a new brewery. The buildings now extend from Washington to Main street, one hundred and sixty-five by one hundred and nineteen feet; eleven men are employed. Jacob Roos, one of the early German settlers, began brewing in the year 1837, on the site now occupied by his son, on Hickory street, near Broadway. He finally conducted an extensive establishment, through repeated additions. The present proprietor, George Roos, came into possession about 1859. The malt-house connected with the brewery, has a capacity of nearly 55,000 bushels annually; the buildings cover three hundred and seventy-one by two hundred and eighty-six feet, and forty-seven men are employed.

The brewing and malting business now conducted by Mr. Gerhard Lang, was founded in 1842, by his father-in-law, Philip Born. After Mr. Born's death, his wife and her brother took the establishment and conducted it until 1863, when Mr. Lang bought it. The malt-house at 581 Genesee street, covers about three acres of ground. The brewery on the corner of Best and Jefferson streets, was built in 1876 and is two hundred and eighty-five by six hundred feet, standing on a lot of thirty-four acres. Mr. Lang employs ten men in the malt-house and fifty in the brewery.

Albert Ziegele & Co. carry on an extensive brewing and malting business at 831 to 841 Main street. The origin of this establishment dates back to the year 1850, when it was founded by Albert Ziegele. The beginning was made in a leased building on Genesee street. In 1855 he had completed his present brewery and moved into it. Besides the brewery and ice house, the firm own a malt house on the east side of Washington street, directly across from the former. Since 1879 Albert Ziegele, Sr., has retired from active business, leaving the charge of the establishment in the hands of Albert Ziegele, Jr., Herman H. Grau and William Ziegele. It is estimated that in 1883 not less than 25,000 bushels of barley will be malted, the capacity having been increased from 40,000 bushels to 80,000. Thirty men are employed.

In 1877, C. G. Voltz and his brother, J. S. Voltz, present proprietors of the International Brewery, entered into partnership and began business as malsters, leasing for a time a building on Georgia and Sixth streets. In 1880 they erected their present buildings, 1710 to 1714 Niagara street. The structure extends sixty by one hundred feet and is six stories high. Its malting capacity is 115,000 bushels. C. G. Voltz was engaged in the malting business fourteen years prior to the establishment of this house.

F. X. Kaltenbach began a brewing business on the corner of Walnut and Lutheran streets in 1852; his malt house still remains there. In 1876
he removed his brewery to its present site 438 Eagle street. The building is one hundred and fifty by three hundred feet, and about twenty-five men are employed.

In 1853 John Schusler started a brewery on Broadway. In 1859 he removed to No. 147 Emslie street, and rebuilt the structure which he purchased. He again repaired and enlarged the building in 1873 and a third time in 1883. The malt-house adjoining the brewery was erected by him in 1873, and his ice-houses in 1875; about twenty-five men are employed in his business.

Magnus Beck first began brewing in 1856, on Oak street near Tupper. About 1867 he removed to his present location, 467 North Division street, and erected a new establishment. Mr. Beck died in May, 1883, since which time the business has been continued in his name by A. J. Benzing, as executor. The works extend from Eagle street nearly to North Division. The brewery proper is now about two hundred and sixty by two hundred and seventy feet, three stories high. The malt-house is fifty by one hundred and eighty feet; the brewing capacity is 40,000 barrels annually, and forty men are employed.

J. M. Luippold conducts a brewery employing eight men, at 298 Emslie street. He began business in 1867, with William Fitch, which partnership was dissolved in 1870; the buildings were erected in 1867 and rebuilt in 1878.

In 1870, Jacob F. Kuhn began the brewing business at his present location, 648 Broadway. He has since enlarged his establishment, adding cellars and ice-houses.

Julius Binz, No. 815 Broadway, began brewing in 1879, and enjoys a growing business.

In the spring of 1880 the Buffalo Co-Operative Brewing Company, a stock organization, was formed, the first president being Jacob Manhard. The old Hoeffler brewery was purchased and used about a year, when the present buildings, corner of Michigan and High streets, were erected; about twenty men are now employed. The present officers of the company are Peter Mergenhagen, president; Celestin Baecher, vice-president; Andrew Kraus, secretary; Charles Kamper, treasurer, and Charles R. Rauch, Charles Hoeffler, John Ebling, Nicholas Mezig, directors.

George Rochevot began brewing in 1856, on the corner of Spring and Cherry streets. In 1871 he built his present brewery at 1033 Jefferson street. His buildings cover about one and one-half acres and their capacity is one hundred barrels daily.

Jacob Schue established a brewery on Genesee street as early as 1837, whence he removed to his present location, 1088 Niagara street, in August, 1866. His entire establishment covers about four acres of ground and has a capacity of 50,000 barrels annually.
Other breweries in Buffalo are those of Christian Weyand, 703 Main street, established in 1866; The Clinton Co-Operative Brewing Co., 10 to 20 Bennett street, and Charles Gerber, 821 Main street.

Buffalo leads most other similar cities as a malting center. The malting capacity of the city is not less than 4,000,000 bushels. The proximity of the city to the barley fields of Canada and the no less prolific section on this side, and its importance as a receiving and distributing market, with the peculiar adaptability of the climate for the malting process, sufficiently explain the causes of the magnitude which this interest has attained in Buffalo. The largest malting establishment in the city is owned and controlled by John B. Manning, the present Mayor of Buffalo; indeed, he claims an undisputed title to the leadership in this interest over the world. He established his business in 1859, beginning as a commission malter. In 1863, he bought the malt-house on the Terrace, which still remains in his hands; its capacity is 80,000 bushels. In 1873 he built his largest malt house, the "Frontier Canada Malt House," at Black Rock, which he enlarged in 1881. It is situated at the foot of Auburn avenue, next to the canal and river; it covers three hundred and sixty by sixty feet and is nine stories high; it has a capacity of about 920,000 bushels. In connection with the malt-house are two elevators of 175,000 bushels capacity each. About eighty men are employed by Mr. Manning.

Joel Wheeler and his son, A. J. Wheeler, began malting in Buffalo in 1870, in their present location, 283 Perry street, where they put up a building one hundred and sixteen by one hundred and forty-one feet; their malting capacity is about 125,000 bushels. The original proprietors still conduct the establishment.

Schaefer & Brother, 42 and 44 Lloyd street, began dealing in seeds and grains in 1863. In 1871 they first confined their business to handling barley exclusively and assumed control of a heavy malting interest. In 1880 they built a malt house on the corner of Seventh and Jersey streets, upon a novel and improved plan. The floors, which are arched, are composed of two layers of brick separated by several inches of mortar; this plan preserves an even temperature throughout. Steam pipes are also used for the same purpose. The building has a capacity of over 100,000 bushels per season of eight months; it has four malting floors, a cellar and storage floor; an elevator is connected with it. The firm are Gustavus A. and Henry L. Schaefer.

John Kam built a malt-house on Pratt and Genesee streets in 1869, and is now about to become associated with another on Pratt street, which is in course of construction. The total malting capacity of these two houses will be about 100,000 bushels; sixteen men are employed.

Fisher Bros. & Co. are malsters at 285 Genesee street and Fourth street, corner of Carolina. The business was founded in 1862, by George
Fisher, the present senior member of the firm. In 1865 he associated
with himself his brother, Jacob P. Fisher, and Philip Houck. The works
comprise three brick buildings, covering areas of forty by one hundred and
thirty, one hundred by one hundred and forty and one hundred and five
by forty feet respectively, with a total capacity of 200,000 bushels.
The establishment is known as the "Genesee and City Malt Houses."

The malting house of White & Crafts, corner of Lake View avenue
and Jersey street, was founded in 1875, the present proprietors then
buying the old malt house of Marvin Cline. In 1882 they built a new
house adjacent; the total malting capacity is now 225,000 bushels and
thirty-four men are employed. The firm comprises John White and John
W. Crafts, the former of whom has been identified with the malting
interest of Buffalo for thirty-six years.

Solomon Scheu is proprietor of the Canada malt-house, Hudson,
corner of Fourth street, where he began business in 1860. In 1870, he
built a brewery in connection with his malt-house; he also has an inter-
est in a malt-house on St. Paul street, and for a number of years has leased
the Niagara malt-house on Ohio street; he is also a member of the Lan-
caster malting firm of Scheu Brothers. The establishment on Hudson
street covers about one hundred by two hundred feet; the Niagara
house sixty by one hundred and fifty feet, and the one on St. Paul street
fifty by one hundred and eighty feet. From sixty to seventy men are
employed in the entire business.

Besides the malt-houses already mentioned, there are in Buffalo sev-
eral others of considerable importance. C. G. Curtiss, 38 Central Wharf,
malts from 80,000 to 100,000 bushels annually; Meidenbauer & Co., 992
Michigan street; John O. Meyer, corner of Eagle and Emslie streets;
August F. Scheu, 36 St. Paul street; William W. Sloan, corner of Car-
roll and Van Rensselaer streets; Henry Diehl, 406 Niagara street,
are quite largely engaged in the business, with a few others of less
importance.

The census reports of 1880 give the amount of capital invested in the
production of malt-liquors in Buffalo as $1,859,975, and the value of
products as $1,636,020.39.

The Milling Interest.

The milling interest of Buffalo, which is now a very important indus-
try, came into existence mainly between 1830 and 1840, at Black Rock,
where ample water-power existed in the swift current of the river; that
was the natural location for factories of any kind in which water-power
could be made available. Probably the first mills built in or near
Buffalo, were the old Frontier Mills, which were erected in 1832, by
Stephen W. Howells, who is still a resident of Black Rock. Then fol-
lowed, in 1834 or 1835, the Globe Mills (which originally stood nearer
the canal than at present), and another mill built by Mr. Enos. This latter mill was used first for corn drying purposes, but was subsequently converted into a flouring-mill. These three mills are still standing. The Black Rock mill was built between 1834 and 1837, in which latter year it burned. The Erie Mills were erected in 1838, and about the same time was built the Queen City Mill; this was followed by the erection of the Clinton and the North Buffalo Mills; the latter was erected in 1857. A steam-mill once stood where the city elevator is now located. Mr. O. Bugbee ran it about 1844-'45. The Wadsworth Mill, on Ohio street, the Buffalo City Mill and the Swan Street Mill are of a later date, and the National Mills, of Thornton & Chester, the Urban and the Banner Mills, are of comparatively recent construction.

One of the oldest mills in the county is run by Leonard Dodge and Henry W. Dodge, and is located at Williamsville. The former gentleman has owned the mill since 1864. It has a capacity of one hundred and fifty barrels a day. The city office is at 72 Main street.

The heavy milling firm of Thornton & Chester established their business about 1850, by the purchase of what are now the Globe Mills, from Harry Thompson. They built the National Mills, on Erie street, in 1868, and enlarged them in 1881. The Globe Mills were burned in December, 1878, but the brand is still used by the firm. The National Mills capacity is about seven hundred barrels a day. The members of the firm are Thomas Thornton and Thomas Chester.

In 1856 Jacob F. Schoellkopf began the milling business which is now in his hands. In 1857 he built the North Buffalo Mills at Lower Black Rock. In 1870 he bought the Frontier Mills, at Upper Black Rock. From 1866 to 1875, in association with Thornton & Chester, he ran the North Buffalo Mills, the business being conducted in his name. He joined with his present partner, G. B. Mathews, in 1875, and the firm now run both the above mentioned mills. The total capacity of the two is from 70,000 to 80,000 barrels annually. Schoellkopf & Mathews also own and run a very large mill at Niagara Falls, having a capacity of about 300,000 barrels annually.

The Banner Milling Company began business in 1878, operating the North Buffalo Mills, owned by J. F. Schoellkopf; they gave up that interest in August, 1883, having in the previous year erected the Banner Mills, on Ohio street, opposite the Niagara Elevator. The capacity of these mills is eight hundred barrels per day. The individual members of the firm are J. Esser, H. C. Zimmerman, F. Ogden and H. F. Shuttleworth. Their office is 204 and 206 Main street.

The Buffalo City Flouring Mills were established as early as 1853. They came into possession of H. D. Harvey in 1867, who associated with himself Mr. F. J. Henry in 1870. This firm remodelled the mills, changing them to the "new process" and increasing their capacity from two hundred to six hundred barrels a day.
George Urban & Co., established their mills, 324 and 326 Oak street in 1846, Mr. Urban conducting the business alone for a time. The firm is now composed of G. Urban, G. Urban, Jr., E. G. S. Miller and W. C. Miller.

The Atlas Milling Company, office corner Fourth and Wilkeson streets, succeeded the Farina Milling Company April 15, 1883; the latter company was established about 1858. The company’s capacity is one hundred and seventy-five barrels daily. The officers of the company are J. L. Ring, president; Frank Noel, vice-president; George L. Taylor, secretary; W. H. Beyer, treasurer.

The Queen City Milling company, 20 Central Wharf, (formerly the firm of J. B. Griffin & Co,) is a corporation that received its charter in 1880; the present officers had run the mills, the Queen City and the Erie since 1863. The capacity of the two mills is about six hundred and fifty barrels a day. J. B. Griffin is the president of the company, and C. C. McDonald is secretary and treasurer; both mills are located at Black Rock.

The capital invested in the milling interests of the city is nearly 1,000,000, and the products have a value of nearly $2,500,000.


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developed into a large and profitable interest. One of the first establishments here in this business, was that of Leopold Warner, Joseph Warner and John Warner, who began in 1854, at 41 and 43 Main street. In a short time they were forced, by reason of lack of room, to remove to Exchange street. In 1878 they again moved, this time to their present building, on the northwest corner of Pearl and Swan streets. The firm is now composed of John Warner, one of the original members, Lewis E. Warner, John R. Warner, Edward Warner, K. Greenberg and S. Kempner. About one thousand hands are employed by the firm.

*L. Marcus & Son.*—The present managers of this enterprise, established themselves on Exchange street, in 1873, and first occupied the present building, 183 Washington street, in 1878. They employ about one hundred and fifty hands. Leopold Marcus and M. M. Marcus comprise the firm membership.

*Altman & Company.*—The business of manufacturing clothing now conducted under the name of Altman & Company was established on Pearl street in 1856, by Jacob Altman. They removed to Washington street in 1866, and in the fall of 1883, to the present quarters, in Jewett M. Richmond's new building, on the site of the old Franklin House. At his death, in 1881, his three sons and a son-in-law, succeeded him, and are now the proprietors. They employ about eight hundred hands. The firm consists of Isaac Altman, Julius Altman, D. Rosenau and Henry Altman.

The clothing manufacturing business of Brock & Weiner, 64 and 66 Exchange street, was established in 1865, at 188 and 190 Washington street. More than two hundred and fifty employees are now engaged by them. The firm moved to their present location in 1880.

There is a large amount of clothing made in Buffalo, but aside from the establishments mentioned, it is chiefly connected with the retail clothing trade.

**MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES.**

In addition to the large manufacturing interests which we have already described, there are in Buffalo numerous single establishments devoted to special manufactures, some of which are of paramount importance and deserving of notice as forming a portion of the growing industries of the city.

In the year 1849 John C. Jewett began business on what is now 31 Main street, with a store at what is now 271 Main street. In 1864 he erected the building now occupied by himself and sons, as manufacturers of refrigerators, etc., Nos. 323, 325, 327, 329 and 331 Washington street. In 1871 the buildings were extended through to Ellicott street; in 1881 they bought the lot on the corner of North Division and Ellicott streets. The present firm relations date from 1873; the individuals are John C. Jewett and his sons, Edgar B., and Frederick A. Jewett. The products of this industry are known throughout the country.